



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY—Examination of Rats for Plague Infection.

The following information was taken from bulletins issued by the department of health of New South Wales:

During the month of February, 1911, there were destroyed 5,580 rats, of which 1,745 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rats were found.

CANADA.

FORT WILLIAM—Smallpox Outbreak.

The American consul general at Winnipeg reported April 6 an outbreak of smallpox at Fort William, Ontario, which is assuming epidemic form.

CHINA.

AMOY—Plague in Vicinity.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reports February 27 the appearance of plague in the vicinity of Amoy.

HARBIN—Status of Plague—Plague Conference.

Consul Greene reports March 7:

During the week ended March 4, the mortality from plague in Harbin and Fuchiatien continued to show a decline, the average number of deaths per day being 7.1 in Harbin and 1.8 in Fuchiatien, as compared with 11.9 and 8.7, respectively, in the previous week. On March 5 there were no deaths in Fuchiatien, and no plague cases were left in the hospitals.

The deaths for the week according to the Chinese and Russian official returns were as follows:

	Feb. 26 to Mar. 4, 1911.	Total since beginning Nov. 8, 1910.
Harbin.....	139	2 1,508
Bodies found outside city.....	11
Fuchiatien.....	13	5,146
Total.....	63	6,654

¹ 3 Europeans.

² 40 Europeans.

This is the corrected total according to the Chinese official figures. A large number of infected houses have already been burned by the Chinese authorities. The number of bodies burned at Fuchiatien up to February 22, 1911, was 4,606.